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HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT is astonishing the pub lie and the faculty, not only in this country, but throughout the word, by the most rapid cures of Hoarsmass. Sore Throat, Broneatits and Asthems, ever pixed on record. Warm water form stations should precede and brisk friction accompany the application. Fold at the numbeterry, No. 20 Mader-lane, New Tork, and by all Druggists, at 25c., 63c and \$1 per pot.

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500 Pack-ges of the best Mackerel caught this Fall-1,500 quintals Georges Bank and other Codfish. 2,500 boxes Digby, Scaled and No. 1 Herring. Extra fine daties of Butter and Chesse. Now come fed Pork, Hams, Shoulders and Lard.

Chesp for cash down,
Chesp for cash cown,
Chesp for cash down, at
Eart, Bartholomew & Co's, No 196 Green wich st.

New Pork Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1857.

TO CORRESPONDENTS Bobserbers, in sending us remaitances, frequently outit to men-tion the name of the Post-Office, and very frequently the name of the Estet, to which their paper is to be sent. Al-ways mention the name of the Post-Office and Solut.

notice can be taken of accommons Communications ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated manes and address of the writer—not necessarily for pu-tion, but as a guaranty of his good faith. We cannot endertake to return rejected Con

The Republican Majoralty Convention met at Stuyvesant Institute last evening, and adjourned to Thursday evening next, without making any nom-Instien—the Committee appointed to confer with the Committee of the Citizers' meeting of Saturday and the American Committee not being ready to report. This is well. There is nothing to be gained in this matter by precipitation. It is more important to have the right caudidate than to have a candidate a day or two sooner. The public feeling is excellent; and we are assured that when the standard-bearer is finally selected, he will receive a support of which Fernando Wood and his supperters now have no conception.

We announce with no little satisfaction that the official returns elect MARTIN GROVER to the Supreme Court from the VIIIth Judicial District by 576 majority-the full vote being: Grover 25,498; Thayer 24,922. Mr. Thayer received the votes of both the "Democratic" and "American" parties, though first nominated as a Democrat, and though the Democrate did not generally requile the favor of the Americans by voting for Judge Bowen, who was the only competitor of Judge Davis (Rep.) for the full term. Davis's majority is of course counted by thousands. So it is settled that the Republicans elect the Justices of the Supreme Court anpported by them in all the Districts but the lat and Hd.

We learn from Washington that the long pending treaty between the United States and Nicaragua, the main points of which were published in our Washington correspondence some weeks ago, was signed yesterday by Gen. Cass and Señor Yrissarri. who is to be formally received to day.

We have advices from California to Oct 20, by the steamer St. Louis, which arrived yesterday from Aspinwall, bringing \$1,176,000 in gold. The local news, in addition to our previous announcemente by telegraph, is of little interest. We giv the full details of the massacre of emigrants on the Plaine, of which we had already received information. The mines are stated to be in a prosperous conditior.

"Oh, what have see to do with Kansas ?" snarls a crusty Hunker; "why not let Kansas take care of berself, while we attend to our own affairs?"

Wby, Sir, it is by you, by us, the American People, that Kaneas is this day oppressed, abused, enslaved, and has been for years. It is by the heavy hand of the Federal Government-your Government-year hand-that she is and has long been legally under the heel of the Slave Power. Only withdraw your support from her eppressors, and we guarantee that she asks no favors of you henceforth for ever. It is by Federal Proclamations and edicts from the White House-by Federal Judges and Governors-by Federal cannon and bayonetsthat the domination of the Slave Power and its miscreant supporters in Kansas has been and is maintaired. Only take the Federal authorities and batteries cut of Kansas, and Mr. Provisional Governor John Calhoun and his condjutors will be over the border as fast as their legs can earry them, and they may there fabricate bogus Election Returns and manufacture Constitutions for Kansas to their hearts' content, and shall never be asked to submit them to the People. We can safely promise them the largest liberty in that respect.

People of the United States! Kansas is oppressed, imperiled, outraged to day, because of your support given to the Pro-Slavery usurpers. Now that she has at last been allowed half a chance in one of her cwn elections, and has a Free State Legislature chesen and soon to meet, the usurpers step in and pretend to strike that Legislature dead through the edict of their sham Convention, representing less than a fourth of her inhabitants. Tais sham Convention establishes a Provisional Government; and that Government is to appoint the judges of elections, designate the polls, receive the returns and declare the result. The power which suctains this towering fabric of ususpation and erime is your power-your bayonets are to be thrust through the hearts of those who resist it Will you not awake?

There was bardly a paper in the city, even among those of the most pronounced party character, that took a more decided stand in favor of the election of Mr. Buchanan than did the Courrier des Etats Unis. There was no end to the misrepresentations and disparagements of the Republican party in which that journal day after day induiged, no end to the apelogies and white washing excuses which it brought forward in Mr. Buchanay's behalf. But new that Mr. Buchanan is installed in office we observe quite a charge in the tone of that journal The Courrier seems to be getting quite dissatisfied with the conduct of the President for whose election it so zealously, we had almost said usecrupulous'y. Isbored. That print is quite indiguent over the late departure of W lliam Waker from the port of New Orleans. It not merely accuses the Administration of culpable negligence, it does not hestate to insinuate a complaisance toward this new fillibuster expedition, amounting in fact to se cret connivance. It ever goes so far as to ridicule the report from Washington that orders have been sent to New Orleans for the revenue outters to pursue and arres: Walker, as a vain and tardy demonstration, merely colorable, but with no substance in it. "For three months," exclaims our indignant cotemporary, "had Wa'ker been " openly engaged in his preparations and enlist-" ments. It was town talk all through the country " that the financial crisis had alone delayed his departure, originally fixed for the first of O tober. His plans of attack, of which Costa Rica was the first object, were to be found in the columns of all the newspapers. Under these circumstances can anybody be made to believe that the Federal Government knew nothing of what was going on, and that it was fairly lulled to sleep by a mocking letter from the chief fillibuster ?" By way of answer to all these questions, it might be asked on behalf of Mr. Buchanan, what other

course on the part of the present Administration than the one of which the Courrier now so loudly complains had that journal any right to expect when it advocated Mr. Buchanan's election? Did it not support Mr. Buchauan for the Presidency with a full and complete knowledge both of his own personal antecedents in respect to this matter and of the antecedents of the party by which he was nominated and elected? What right has the Courrier to complain that Mr. Buchanan and his Administration are fillibuste s at heart, if not by open participation? Was not the Courrier told over and over again, pending the election, that among the other issues involved in the contest, this very fillibustering question was one? Does not the Courrier know that ever since the Democratic party refused to renominate Mr. Van Buren as their Presidential candidate, and adopted Mr. Polk in his place on the bare question of the annexation of Texas, that party has been a fillibustering party-a party that is in favor of helping curselves to such portions of neighboring territory as it might suit us to take possession of? Was not the extension of the area of Freedom-that is to say, of the territory of the United States-one of the avowed grounds on which the Mexican war was undertaken? Is not the expectation held out to the South of aid in the acquisition of Cuba, one of the principal means empleyed to keep that portion of the Union steady to the Democratic interest? Was not Mr. Buchanan himself the draftsman of the famous Ostend Manifesto, and has he not professed, since his no mination, that the acquisition of Cuba is the great object which he has most at heart?

If anybody were entitled to call Mr. Buchanan to account on the score of hesitation, weakness and bad faith, we should say it was not so much the Courrier as the friends and backers of William Walker and the fillibuster party generally. Having helped to elect him, they might reasonably complain of his affectation of opposing a system of policy in which they had good grounds of expecting on his part, not merely secret connivance, but open support.

We yesterday-and not for the first time-called attention to the fact of habitual suppression by our conservative journals of the usurpations and outrages from time to time committed on the rights of the People of Kansas by the small Pro-Slavery faction which calls itself "the National Democracy," and is kept in power there by the authority and canpon of the Federal Government. The Commercial Advertiser-one of the fairest of its class-thus antounces and slurs over the most recent of those

"THE LATEST ADVICES FROM KANSAS.-The tele graph has announced that the Kansas Constitutional Convention closed its labors on the 7th inst. The Constitution is not to be submitted to the people; at least, so say the reports; but the sections authorizing Slavso say the reports: but the sections authorizing Slavery are to be submitted to the popular vole. It is reported also that the Convention contemplated the establishment of 'a Provisional Government.' One journal here says that the Convention did take this action, and made the U. S. Surveyor-General, Mr. Calhoun, Governor. We find no authority for such a statement beyond somevague declaration by that journal's Kansas correspondent about Mr. Calhoun being virtual Governor' and having 'imperial power' Of course, it cannot be necessary to say that no Provisional Government or Provisional Governor could have any legal being or authority in the Territory, any more than had the Topeka Government and the so-called Governor Robitson. Respecting the course really to be pursued with respect to submitting the Constitution to the people, we prefer waiting further advices before making any comment."

—Now compare the above positive averment that

-Now compare the above positive averment that there is no authority for the story that the bogus Convention had established a Provisional Government but the "vague declaration" of our Lecomp. ton correspondent, with the following dispatch from St. Louis to the Associated Press, forwarded on Saturday, and printed in the city journals of Sunday and Monday:

Sunday and Monday:

"INTERESTING FROM KANSAS.—St. Louis, Nov.14.—
The Lecompton correspondent of The Republicansays that the Kansas Constitutional Convention adjourned on the 7th inst. A Provisional Government, with Gen. Catheum as Governor, was formed, to go into operation immediately.

"The Convention passed a separate clause, sanctioning Slavery, which is the only section that will be submitted to the People. It is thought to be the design to get the Constitution accepted by Congress prior to the assembling of the Territorial Legislature.

"Gov. Walker has been appeaded to, to convene an extra session to meet this contingency. The apportionment of the State provides for 45 Representatives and 15 Senators."

—This, you see, is not based at all on our cor-

-This, you see, is not based at all on our correspondent's letters, but on those of the Lecomp ton correspondent of The St. Louis Republican, & bigbly respectable and intensely Pre-Slavery (or, if you prefer it, "National Democratic") journal. He writes after the adjournment of the Convention, and he says expressly that "a Provisional "Government, with Geo. Calhoun as Governor, 'was formed to go into operation immediately.

Where are The Commercial's eyes? The N. Y. Times also-which, in other days, kept itself well advised with regard to proceedings Kansas-professes incredulity with regard to these new outrages, ridicules the "shrieks" of certain Western papers on the subject, says "the re-" ports are altogether too violent to be reliable, or 'even intelligible," but comfortably concludes that "If they are true, and the Convention has real'y taken the extracroinary steps imputed to it, the Pro-Severy party has saved its elemies the trouble of out-ting it out of the way."

The Times, surely, should know better than this-The new villainies of the Pro-Slavery leaders in Kansas are no worse than the wholesale brazen frauds by which they carried the first Lagislature at the election of March 30, 1855-no werse than the Test Oath, Slave Code and Election laws enacted by that Legislature-no worse than their repeated invarious of Kansas, their sack of Lawrence and burning of Osawatamie-no worse than

their murders of Barber, Hopps and William Phillipe-no worse than their blockade of the Missouri, and forcible robbery and expulsion of Free-State immigrants no worse than their driving out of every known Free State man in Leavenworth the day before the election of Oct. 1, 1856-no worse that the Registry and Apportionment for the Constitutional Election-no worse than the Oxford, Kickspoo, Marshall and McGee County frauds at the late Territorial election. There has been a terrible consistency in the course of the "Pro-Slavery," "Law and Order," "National Democratic" party in Kansas, from first to last, and we expect to see them die swindling and usurping. What would be incredible with regard to any other party, is perfectly natural and in character with

this one. Both The Commercial and The Times run into the trap set by the Berder Ruffians in pretending to submit the question of Slavery or No Slavery in Kaness to a vote of the People. They do nothing of the sort. They simply pretend to allow the People to say whether they will have the bogus Constitution with or without a certain article respecting Slavery; but their deciding to have it without will not exclude Slavery. Oa the contrary, by affirming the validity of all the "lawa" passed by past bogus Legislatures, by which "laws" Slavery is expressly recognized and fortified as legally existing in Kansas, and by forbidding any astration of the Constitution prior to 1864, nor att-rward without a two thirds vote of both Legislature and People, and, by authorizing their leader, John Calbour, to appoint all the officers of elections, count all the votes and declare the result, they secure all power in their own hands for an indefinite period. They must be disarmed by the utter repudiation and rejection of all their works.

Cabinet changes in Spain are made so frequently, and without any improvement to that ill-governed country, that they are unworthy of notice. The last one effected, however, may be mentioned, as the Envey to be appointed from the United States to the Court of Madrid might find in it men not at all prepared to listen to the schemes of Mr. Buckapan and his adherents. The military rule of Ger. Narvaez is, after much hesitation, superseded by a Cabinet nominally formed by the Admiral-General Armero, but whose leading mind will be Mon, Secretary of Finances. Martin de la Ross. one of the oldest moderate Liberals of Spain, is Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and the other members belong to the same moderate side. The character of the whole Cabinet is what might be called liberal doctrinaire. Armero has laid down as a political basis the Constitution of 1845, by which the electoral right is chiefly confined to propertyholders, thus falling on the bourgeoisie or middle class. It is certainly a departure from the progressist principle of electoral extension as tried of late unsuccessfully under the leadership of Espartero. But the new Cabinet premises to abide strictly by the parliamentary government; that is, to abstain from military, absolutist and Court encreachments and influences; likewise to introduce in the funda mental acts of 1845 such reforms as public opinion and events require. If it fuifill its programme; if it will show respect for constitution" | yetaclples and law-a thing hitherto unknow, for years on years in Spain; if it bring the constitutional machinery into orderly movement, and at least in some mode infuse order into the administration and the finances of the kingdom; then it might deserve the sympathy of every friend of freedom even if the principle recognized by the Cabinet might not be so broad as the Progressists desire. Respect for the laws by men holding power accustoms the nation to the use of constiturional rights, even if on rather a restricted scale; this, with an end put to military pronunciamientos and usurpations, is what Spain urgently needs to restore her from maladministration, rapine and

Secretary Mon is already known to the political world. He has several times been in the Cabinet; among others, under Narvaez in 1844-45. He intreduced direct taxation and protection instead of absolute prohibition. He is generally considered the ablest and most honest Spanish statesman. Admiral-General Armero, if we recollect aright, commanded the fleet in Cuba during the Lopez expedition. The who'e Cabinet, as it stands, will be adverse to enter into any negotiation whatever concerning the sale or abandonment of Cuba. Any money offer will be rejected, Sr. Mon desiring to restore to order the finances of the country, and to fester the various domestic resources, and not to dismember and sell a portion of the kingdom.

It is binted in some of our journals that Mr. Belment, recently returned from the Hague, is now to be sent as Minister to Spain. The plea is, that, backed by the powerful interest of the Rothschilds in Spain, he might succeed in bringing the purchase of Cuba to a successful conclusion. But not with standing the Rothschilds, as farmers of the quicksilver mines of Almsden, and otherwise creditors of the Spanish Government, hold therewith im mease pecumary relations, still their influence is not so paramount. They opposed with all their might the new lean concluded between the Soanish Government and M Mires, their financial antagonist on the Paris Bourse. The Rothschilde, by trying unsucces fully to crush the Mires loan, have raised an inimical outcry against them in Madrid. Sr. Mon is not at all in their graces or their interest: accordingly, all the hopes based on them will be baffled, and the present ministry will not sell Cubs to oblige the Rothschilds, Belmont, Buchanan, and heir Southern following.

We supprese, as all things have their opposites, nd as there is that one step by which the sublime nd ridiculous fall into the comminging and frateral embrace, that the serene pleasure of paying ne's debts must have a compensating charm in not paying them. With a difference, however-a notable difference! For, whereas the individual with a taste for liquidation not only, while depleting his purse, fills his own bosom with the joys for which enscience stands godfather, but does also render obese the pocket of his creditor, and erowd the chest (physical) of that person with the nimblest and most salistory emotions—the gentleman with a well-marked ability for auspension has sometimes no purse to extenuate, and by the indulgence of his tastes causes weeping and waiting and dental grash ing in many a house of secompt. On the whole as producing a larger aggregate of unpleasantness and a smaller one of jey, we have been inclined to frown upon the practice of non-payment, even when indulged in to the extent of leaving your tailor to commit felo de se and your bootmaker to go to the poor-house with his one helpmate and six little withered olive branches. There is an ancient prejudice in this world against not doing what you promise to do-against taking private property for

silks and stuffs, the wealth of Ormus and the Ind. the things (g ld, silver and bankable paper) which are Carsar's, and which were promised to be paid to bim at a certain time, but of which his salams ader safe and bank-book, albeit the said time has elapsed widely, give no sign. Nevertheless, we suppose it must be admitted that this prejudice is gradually passing away. It is not so much the rule now to "pay when due" as to "pay when convenient," and we may soon arrive at a point when all promissory notes and bills of exchange will be of such tenor. This will, of course, establish a high standard of honor in the circles of capital, commerce and general business, wholesale and retail. All "debts of trade" will become "debts of honor," the payment thereof being delayed only by the "convenience" of parties. This will effect an entire change in the modus of the business operandi. Instead of continuing coarse, hard, selfish and grasping as it is now said to be, there will be noticeable in it benevolence, susvity, politeness, polish, charity and consideration. There will be no actions, attachments, imprisonments. There will be no more insolvencies The Independent will not be compelled to resume the printing of that sable list. The lawsers will retire to live as long as possible upon the calfskin covers of their books, and then to leave this world by such method as may seem to each most agreeable. No merchant will pretend to receive a debt unless the tender be accompanied by an affidavit that the payment is perfectly "convenient" to "the owing one." And being thus christianly complacent to those who are in errears to him, he will expect a like forbearance from those to whom he is in arrears. And having thus satisfactorily arranged monetary affairs upon a basis at once cheerful and accommodating to the high and the low-having thus inaugurated a grand democracy of trade-it is perfectly evident that the facilities for running in debt, one of the most thrilling of joys in this fallen world, will be incalculably multiplied, affording to millions the purest rapture, unalloyed by the coarser purgations of payment. Then it will be that your Richard Swivellers, your Jeremy Diddlers, our Wilkins Micawbers, willemerge from the cloud which has so long hid their talents in a great misty naphin, and damped the ardor of their commercial genius. Then all the defaulters who have been sent from England to the penal settlements will be brought back to Lendon in national vessels Then all the defaulters who have departed from America for cottages in Switzerland, or villas in Italy, will be recalled by the united voice of their releating countrymen. Huntington will come from his cell; Mayor Wood will embrace his ancient Californian partner; while, where men most do congregate, liens of creditors shall repose with lambs of debtors, and the world shall know litigation no more for

not rendering unto Cosar, who has let you have

It must be evident to all that if we are to attain this altitude of bliss and "convenience," some one Bust be bold enough to take the initiative. All reforms in religion, letters, art and science have been commerced by representative men; and so, too, must this great reform in business be started. We are not able with exactness to point out the coming man-whether he be in Illinois, Minnesots, Wisconsin or Mississippi. But as our contribution to the quest we print, verb. et lit. et punct., the following letter from a debtor in the sunny City of New Orleans to his creditor in the somewhat cloudy City of New York. The document, though short and simple, is in some respects sublime. To the admirers of great and genuine impudence we present

the missive in its naked beauty:

"New Obleas, Octr 1557.

"Bir plees Let mes Know by Deespeth if you will take of 400 on the dollar for what for you as i am preposing the same to all N Y. Merchants if you are anser Quick for at N Orleans were easn got 10 pr ct per Month on real Estate Mortgager and Before I Speculat. I wish to give my Merchants the Change of paymat our Bank Notes are selling at 70 con the doller nearly all our Merchants is 100 over Nothing Can Bee sold at any pric."

"Respely

-Now can anything be more magnificent than this? We say nothing of the wild abanden of the orthography, worthy of the Principal of a Normal School in its least palmy days; we say nothing of the profuse recklessness of spelling "we" with three e's-a predigal expenditure upon which kings night venture, but not editors; but we do call essecial attention to the calm and solid frame of mind in which this great merchant writes. What a just sense of the value of money does he exhibit! He can make 10 per cent per month by lending cash in New-Orleans on real securities. How absurd, then, would it be for him to send his funds to New-York to pay his creditors! He is about "to speculate"one of the noblest enterprises in which a human being can engage-but before he does so, he wishes to obliterate the vestiges of past misfortunes. His heart, too, melts toward the unhappy gentlemen in - street, New-York, who confided in him. So he magnanimously comes down with an offer of composition at sixty cents on the dollar, and requires an answer immediately, as he is in a hurry 'to speculate." In some respects we consider him to be a model merchant. But not in all. There are some signs of weakness in writing a line. There is just the least shade of pusillanimity in offering sixty per cent. We think that quite too much Ttirty per cent would have been ample. Twenty would have been generous. Nothing at all would have been more in accordance with the spirit of the times. We must find it difficult to draw the line. if these wicked dividends are encouraged. Nevertheless, we are interested in this New Orleans reformer, and when he has "speculated," we shou'd like to hear from him.

We have read, not without much sympathy and commiseration, a correspondence between Deacon-we believe he formerly held, if he does not now hold, that office-George D. Phelps and the Rev. Dr. Cheever, of the Church of the Puritans, which correspondence the former individual has caused to be published in a number of the city newspapers. Descon Paelps is evidently a very suffering person, and he does well to appeal to the public sympathy. He has been touched, nay, we might say stabbed, in three very tender places, to wit: his spiritual self-complacency, his social rela tions, and also his pocket. It is said that a lady's mind is always to be looked for in the postscript of her letters. So Descon Phelps has comprehensively and nathetically expressed his grievances in a postcriptal note appended to one of his published letters. "It was a great and severe trial," he says, to leave a church where we bad so many attachments, to say nothing of the thousands of dollars which I had invested there-represented in part by four pews, and which I have not hitherto been able to dispose of, though I have offered to exchange the four for one."

That, after Deacon Phelps had gone so far s to invest thousands of dollars in the Church of the Puritans, becoming the purchaser of four pews, Dr. Cheever or anybody else should presume on Thanksgiving day or any other day, to preach therein any law "higher" than the ideas of Deaprivate uses without making compensation-against | con Phelps, or to presume to speak of Slavery as a | Saturday night.

ain, contrary to the well-known opinions and repeated remonstrances of that wealthy parishioner, the owner of no less than four pews, was certainly very unaccommodating behavior, to say the least of it, on the part of the Rev. Dr. Cheever; at least, he ought to have taken into consideration the danger which he thus ran of speiling his wealthy parishioner's Thanksgiving dinner. On the other hand, it seems to have been a very gentle hint on the part of the Deacon toward the minister that he was spoiling the Descon's digestion, and, in fact, but a mere piece of prudent self-denfense on his part against a severe fit of dyspepsia-the getting up and walking out of church the moment the obnoxious subject was touched upon.

We cannot but say, however, that Deacon Phelps' idea of a sort of armed peace on this basis - the minister to preach the higher law if he would, and the deacon, whenever it was preached, to bolt out of the church-reems rather chimerical; nor are we surprised that the adoption of this bolting process on his part resulted as it did, in his leaving his four pews empty. We are very sorry to add, unsalable too; at least, at the price which the owner asks for them. We really hope that this gratuitous advertisement may help in finding a purchaser. But then he must recollect the hardness of the times, and put down the price accordingly.

We trust the difference between the Postmaster-General and the Common Council with regard to the precise location of the proposed City Post-Office will not be permitted to prevent a speedy agreement. Our City ought to have a Post-Office not extemporized out of a deserted church, bankrupt stable, nor anything of the sort, but located and constructed with express reference to the convenience of the public and the dispatch of Post-Office business. The very best location to be had in our City was that known as the Brick Church; next to it, is some portion of the Park; and when the Federal and City Governments are so nearly agreed as to propose only d fferent portions of this ire osure, the decision shou'd not be postponed two days longer. Let us have the location made forthwith, and five hundred men may be advantageously employed on the new Post Office throughout the hard sesson before us.

We are responsibly assured that Fernando Wood s not a member of Dr. Tyug's Church, though he rents a pew in the church edifice and attends morning service therein. We had not meant any more than that he is a member of Dr. Tyng's congregation, as he is.

THE LATEST NEWS.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Owing to the dense fog existing when the steamship City of Washington passed Cape Race, N. F., Capt. Petris was prevented from taking her within twenty miles of the land, and consequently had no opportunity of meeting with the news best on that station.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribuna. WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 16, 1857.

The President gives a limited amount of time to visitors now a days, as he is engaged in preparing his Message.

Gov. Walker's gabernatorial conduct in rejecting the vote of Oxford County will be treated as an error. While admitting the abstract fraud, the President will object to his course, on the grounds that his duty was ministerial, and that the exclusive right of sifting the returns belonged to the Legislature by law.

This course may involve a controversy for which Walker is inclined. He is now coming here, with to purpose of returning to Kansas in an official capacity. This concession will enable the ultra South to assail Gov. Walker while sparing the Ad-

Mr. Fay has tendered his resignation as Minister to Switzerland. Mr Mason has responded only to the suggestion of retiring made from this side of the water, and desires remaining. He is supported by he wish of the French Government. withdraws reluctantly. Mr. Dallas will be remove 1. These and other places will be filled in January or February.

Commodore Stewart is here as a witness before the Naval Court of Inquiry. He contradicts by the best state of health his rumored illness. He relies on Congress to redress his wrongs, and refuses to apply to inferiors or to Courts to hear his griev-

The Cabinet will consider to morrow the propriety of a thorough investigation into the conduct of the officials at New-Orleans in permitting the escape of Gen. Walker's expedition after its publicity. A purpose is expressed in some quarters of removing these found guilty.

No further intelligence has reached the War Department concerning the Mormon outrages, though much fear is entertained for the safety of that part of the force which is under Col. Alexander.

To the Associated Press.

There is little if any doubt that the treaty long since proposed between the United States and Nicaragua was signed to day at the State Department by Gen. Case and Sr. Yrissarri. The transit route is tof be protected by United States troops in the event of Nicaragua being unable to do so in consequence o foreign invasion, civil insurrection, or other domestic causes; but with the return of peace the troops are to be withdrawn. It is further said that a "free port" is graranteed at each end of the line. It protects no company by name, but provides for the protection of any company having an existing valid grant, to be determined by Nicaragua; which shall redugnize the obligation of this treaty, and the Government of Nicaragua has, through its Minister, signified to that of the Unitee States in writing, that the only Company having such valid grant is the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, created by Nicaragua September 22, 1849, the charier of which was amended on the 19th of June last and approved by the Government of Nicaragua in July last. Yrissarri will be ormally presented to the President to-morrow.

The War Department to-day received dispatches rum the acting Governor of New-Mexico, advising it of Col. Bonneville's entirely successful expedition into the Gila country to chastise the Indians is that region. They have sued for peace, and expressed themselves auxinus to live on friendly terms with the people of the United States.

Although the less of the contractors' train from the attack of the Mormons is a beavy one, it in no form prejudices the military expedition, which is considered by the War Department safe from any attack, as it can maint un itself against all enemies and will not suffer for subsistence.

The Court of Cisims resumed its session to-day. To the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 16, 1857.

England, is coming up the Potomac.

The Court of Claims resumed its session to-day.

The mail from all parts South, as late as due, is to hard, but it brings no news of any particular im-

portance.

The Charleston papers contain Key West dates to the 10th irst. A pilot-boat had passed the wreck of the supposed buil of the bark George Thompson. No new disasters had comired.

LEGISLATION IN MISSOURI.

Sr. Louis, Monday, Nov. 16, 1857. The Railroad Bill, which has been before the Senate or several days, and the bill for the payment of the interest due on the State bords, passed the Senate on

LATER FROM NEW MEXICO. Sr. Louis, Monday, Nov. 16, 1807.
The Santa P6 mail arrived at Independence on the h instant.

Businers was duil at Santa Fé and money see The party encountered a soow-storm this side of

Grase and water were abundant on the Plains, The Cheyenne Indians were around Booth and Allison : post on Walnut Creek, very much alarmed and anxious to make peace.

MAGRAW'S WAGON ROAD.

St. Louis, Monday, Nov. 16, 140. Mr. Landor, Chief Engineer of Magraw's Warn Road Survey, arrived here on Saturday, on route to Washington. The expedition has gone into Wister quarters at Wind River, near the South Paus. Mr. Lunder correborates the previous reports relative to the destruction of the Government trains by the Mermon. In consequence of new discoveries and exploration by Lander's party, the military force had abandons

the old route and were approaching Salt Lake Valley by the open plains of the western descent and by the Bear and Malade rivers. Gov. Cumming and Cat. Cooke had met, and were two days' march out of p. Laramie.

Brigham Young direlaims any knowledge of mpur ti ipation is the destruction of the supply trains.

LOSS OF THE BALTIC, CAPPAIN AND CREW. Nozrols, Monday, Nov. 16 1857.

A dispatch to The Herald says the schooser Buit from St. Jago, Cubs, bound to Baltimore, with a cup of copper ore, is ashore, in pieces, at Currituck Beach The captain and all hands have been last. Abid (supposed to be Capt. Stevens), with the ship's paper on it, was washed ashore.

REPORTED SUSPENSIONS. Boston, Monday, Nov. 16, 1857. The suspension of two beavy firms in the East ladia trade is reported—that of Mesers. Crocker & Starge and Mesers, Nathaniel & Benjamin Goodall. FIRE AT LOCKPORT.

FIRE AT LOCKPORT.

LOCKPORT. N. Y., Monday Nov. 16, 1857.

A destructive fire broke out last night about 5 o'clock in Draper's mill, and before it could be subdued deetroyed most of the buildings in the ravine at the foot of the locks, together with the celebrated Spalding mill, owned by N. H. Wolff & Co. of New-York. At one time during the fire, the buildings on Main street were in imminent danger.

Three persons named Bruce Oliver, William Slovesson and J. G. Atweed were severely injured by the breaking of a ladder on which they were engaged, throwing water on the third story. The former two had each an arm broken, and Oliver is still insensible and in a critical condition. The estimated loss at \$100 000, distributed as follows: N. H. Wolff & Co., \$50 000 on mill; insured for \$25 000. Harmon. Cape & Co., lessees of a nill; loss on grain and flour, \$15000; insurance \$4 000. J. D. Schuler, warehous sud dwelling-house attached; loss \$6,000; insurance \$3,000. John Draper, grist mill; loss \$6,000; insurance \$3,000. John Draper, grist mill; loss \$6,000; insurance \$4 000. J. D. Schuler, warehous sud dwelling-house attached; loss \$6,000; insurance \$3,000. In A. Spalding, plaster mill; loss \$5,000; minsurance \$3,000. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. A great number of parenna are thrown out of employment.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDIES IN BALTIMORE. TERRIBLE TRAGEDIES IN BACTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 16 1857.

Henry Fletcher, a respectable restdent of Harford County, was murdered on Saturday by Andrew Thompson. Thompson was beating his wife, when Fletcher interfered, and the former cloft his head with

corn-cutter. Berjamin Davis was stabbed and killed at Port Deposit, on Sunday, by an incane man named Gillepia. He also stabbed dangerously another, named James Cunningham. The murderer was arrested.

ESCAPE OF A MURDERER.
SANDWICH, Ill., Monday, Nov. 16, 1857.
Alfred Young, a negro, who was convicted of the murder of his wife some time ago, escaped from the jail here lest night by digging under the wall. He left a note threatening the murder of the Sheriff and the witnesses against him at some future time.

THE CASE OF DONNELLY.
TRENTON N. J., Monday, Nov. 16, 1857.
The care of Donnelly, in the Supreme Court, we concluded to-day. The Hon. Wm. L. Dayton closed the argument on the part of the State, and Gor. Posington on the part of Donnelly. The Judges will take some time to deliberate before giving toil opinics. String points were taised on both sides. Donnelly's father was present during the argument. Great interest is felt in the decision in the case. THE CASE OF DONNELLY.

LOSS OF THE CITY OF SUPERIOR.

DETROIT, Monday, Nov. 16, 1857.

The steamer Michigan arr ved here on Sundry from Lake Superior. She reports the propeller City of Siperior, with a valuable cargo of provisions and mising supplies for all the ports on Lake Superior, went of the rocks at the entrance of Copper Harbor, during a dense snow atorm, last Tuesday morning, and that she will be a total loss. The propeller was new, valued at \$50,000, insured for \$32,000, and owned by Hanna, Garretson & Co. of Cleveland. LOSS OF THE CITY OF SUPERIOR.

DEATH OF GILBERT CASSARD.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 16, 1857.

Gilbert Cassard, an extensive pork packer of this city, died suddenly this merning, of apoplexy, in his 75th year.

READING RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 16, 1857.

To-day the Reading Railroad Company executed a mortgage for \$7,000,000 to take the place of the mortgage bonds of 18t0, for the purpose of paying those bonds and the floating debt of the Company. When the new bonds are issued, the debt of the Company will be less than \$11,000,000.

RECRUITS FOR WALKER. Mobile, Saturday, Nov. 14, 186.

Gen. Walker's emigrants called to-day for Grey town. The Fashion was heavily freighted, and estained a clearance as a Greytown packet.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.
PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 16, 1857.
Stock* firm. Pennsylvania Fives, 84; Heading
Railroad, 204; Morris Canal, 424; Long Island Railroad, 94; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39.

MARYLAND.—The official vote for Judge of the Court of Appeals in the first Judicial District of Mary-land is as follows:

J. L. Bartol, D. A. R. Seyler, A.

d is as follows. J. L. Rartol,
Counties. J. L. Rartol,
Allograp, 2 289
Frederick 3, 343
Haiford 1,455
Carroll 2,176
Washington 264
Beltimore County 5,134 15,320

The American says that the result has given very eneral satisfaction to all parties.

ILLINOIS -The returns from the late county elections in this State show that scarcely one half of the ertire aggregate vote was called out. The Chicago Journal gives returns from forty-six counties, twentyeve of which have elected the entire Republican ticket, eight the Democratic, and thirteen have elected mixed tickets. Forty-five counties yet to be heard

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS -The Democratic Judicial Conventions met last evening to neminate candidates for Civil Justices Thomas Stewart of the First Ward was nominated as caudidate for the 1st District. In the IId District, the Convention adjourned without making any nomination. Wm. Dusenbury was sominated by the Convention of the IIId District, which met at Mason's, corner of Hudson and Variek streets. In the Vth District, Charles K Smith received the nomination. In most of the Districts, a "boher's," or ' In tependent" candidate was also nominated.

George Whi's has received the Dem cratic nomice tion for School Commissioner for the E eventh Ward.

STORM ON THE LAKE .- On Tuesday night three STORM ON THE LAKE.—On Taesday night three propellers from Orwego bound for the upper Lakes put into the mouth of the Genesses for refuge from the storm. They remained until yesterday, and put out again. There is little coing at this port row, and avigation is drawing toward a close. The Maple Levi is the only steamer rurning to this port. She can indee to make tri-weekly trips to the Canada ports, affording the most speedy and cheap way of reaching Toronto and all ports east of that city in Canada in reading the region of the St. Lawrence and Lower Provine.

[Rockester Union.]